THE NAVY.

Annual Report of the Secretary.

STRENGTH OF OUR NAVAL FORCE.

Special Work By Our National Vessels.

ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

Relations of Our Navy to the Merchant Marine.

WORK AND EXPENSES AT NAVY YARDS.

R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, in his anual report to the President says that since the date of his former report the condition of the navy has been considerably improved. There are now in commission twenty-eight cruising ships, one steamboat and five sailing vessels, making thirty-four in all. These are in condition for active service except the Gettysburg, now in the Mediterranean squadron, which, having deteriorated in her iron plating and hav ing recently broken a shaft, will probably require more repairs than it would be good economy to make. This will reduce the number to thirty three now in commission as cruisers and needing no immediate repairs. There are six vessels, including one monitor, recently put out of commission for repairs, all of which can be made ready for sea again in the course of a few months. The work will be done with all possible despatch. Besides these there are thirteen needing re-pairs somewhat more extensive, and which it will renineteen vessels can be repaired and put also in thorough condition with the present appropriations and those asked for the next fiscal year, and therefore without any additional charge upon the Treasury. That is, if the same appropriations shall be made for the next fiscal year as have been made for the pres ent, the department will be enabled to make the number of cruisers will be to that extent increased. When this is accomplished the effective cruising force thips, making the total number fifty-two. THE MONITORS.

The number of monitors now ready for service is thirteen, and as the one recently put out of commission can be soon repaired, and the Miantonomah can be completed out of existing appropriations, the number may be properly fixed at fifteen. Two torpedo also ready for service. It will be seen, therefore, that without any increase of appropriawithin the means under the control of the department, with the current appropriation-the ing snips, fifteen monitors and two torpedo boats, making in all sixty-nine. But this does not show the whole naval force that could be put in service in case of necessity. The four double-turreted monitors and one single-turreted now in progress—the Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, Dictator and Terror—could be completed without much delay with the necessary appropriations for that purpose. Six cruising ships, upon which repairs are not at present contemplated—the Coloreado, Wabash, Franklin, Florids, Minnesota and New York—could be soon put in condition as fighting ships if necessity required it, and this being done, the fighting force of the navy would be fifty-seven cruising ships, twenty monitors and two torpedo boats, to which could be added in case of imminent necessity two other steam and two sailing vessels, thus making the total number eighty-three. The number might still be increased, however, by utilizing eight large from tugs of over three hundred tons each now at the navy yards and other stations, which could be converted into gun or torpedo boats, and thus make the whole number of war vessels of all classes ninety-one. There are thirty-two steam and sailing vessels now unfit for use for warlike purposes, although four of these might, if nocessity demanded it, be put in condition for temporary service at sea. ing ships, fifteen monitors and two torpedo boats,

and as it would not be good economy to undertake the repair of vessels so far decayed as the greater part of these now are, it would be better that they should be sold or broken up and authority conferred upon the department to use the proceeds for the repair of such other vessels as may need them, so as to keep the navy in its present condition of efficiency as nearly as possible without additional drafts upon the Treasury. To this number of vessels unfit for fighting purposes may be added four iron-clads, which should also de disposed of in the same way. If, then, there should be added to the fund thus produced the proceeds of the sales of waste material the business of the department would be greatly facilitated without new appropriations.

COMMODORE SHUPELDT'S TRIP. The Secretary devotes some space to the condition of the several squadrons, the names of the command-

The Secretary devotes some space to the condition of the several squadrons, the names of the commanders and the vessels composing them, and then says:—

The Ticonderoga has been detailed, under the command of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, for special service upon the coast of Africa and in the East Indian Islanda. This service is regarded as especially important in its relations, not merely to international matters confided to it, but to our commercial interests. The officer assigned to this command is peculiarly fitted for the delicate duty confided to him, and the most satisfactory results are expected from his cruise. Besides his other duties he has been designated to act as a commissioner to adjust a controversy in reference to the boundary line between the British possessions in Africa and Liberia.

SUNEY OF THE AMAZON.

An expedition of a character somewhat kindred to this was fitted out during last summer, with the Eaterprise, under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge. Realizing the obligation of omitting nothing in its power to open up commercial intercourse between all parts of South America and the United States, the department directed a survey of the Amazon and Madeira rivers. The importance of these rivers as natural outlets for the internal commerce of that country are beginning to realize the benefits they will derive from an encouragement of their navigation. A company organized in the United States is now engaged in constructing a railroad around the falls of the Madeira, which, when completed, will enable our merchants to carry on a large and profitable trade with the interior. It was deemed important that before this trade should be developed the people of Bolivia should be convinced that it would be to the mutual advantage of both countries if commercial intercourse was established between them and the people of the United States.

The Michigan has been employed for a number of years upon the northern lakes. The question whether or not the arrangement of April 2s, 1817, in reference to

The appropriations of the present year having been thus far, like those of the last, applied to the ordinary expenses of the service and to such repairs of vessels as are absolutely necessary, and it having been found that they are sufficient for this purpose, the department has not felt itself justified in going beyond them in the estimates for the next fiscal year. These estimates are shown by the following table:

37,350,000

Contingent expenses of the department and

I to November 1, 1878, to have been \$4,634,563 39. The expenditure during the same period was \$5,199,62 \$\mathbf{e}\$, showing that of the present year to have been \$529,899 24 less than last year.

From the tables contained in the roport it will, the Secretary says, be seen that the total estimates of the last fiscal year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were \$17,468,392 65, after deducting the deficiencies of 1877 and 1878, which were \$4,161,478 56.

The amount chargeable to the expenditures of the year was \$13,306,191 49, which was \$767,199 18 less than the actual expenses of the previous year and \$4,928,677 74 less than the expenditures, including the deficiencies of that year, and \$4,630,430 63 less than the expenditures of the year ended June 30, 1876.

BELATIONS OF THE NAVY TO COMMERCE. eretary Thompson next discusses the relations of

the navy to commerce. He says:—

In my last annual report the attention of Congress was directed to the condition of our commerce and the relations borne to it by the navy. Our rapidly increasing exports since that time have demonstrated that this country must become the greatest producing country in the world. The area of our improved hands is annually enlarging, keeping pace with our rapidly increasing population, and giving assurance that the surplus of our agricultural and manufacturing products will become correspondingly greater every year. Consequent upon this the skill of our manufacturers, artisans and laborers will in the future of our history be called into skill further requisition. And, as experience-has shown that no nation can afford to leave its commerce unguarded upon the seas, the duty of protecting ours is now greater and more urgent than it has ever been before. This duty is confided to the legislative department of the government, and it would be unjust to assume that under any exigency of our affairs it will not be discharged.

The Secretary at very considerable length refers to the legislation of this country in regard to commerce the navy to commerce. He says:-

the legislation of this country in regard to commerce and the regulation of our coasting trade, and pays at. tention to the decrease in our tonnage and ocean carrying trade, which began in 1861 and has continued until during the present year the former large percentage in our favor has been decreased to 26.9 per cent of freightage, and in the transportation of passengers we retain only 6.7 per cent, whereas we formerly carried all. The Secre-tary's reference to the dissidvantages under which this country labors in relation to the carrying trade of the world are voluminous, and he shows our de pendency upon foreign nations for the transportation of our surplus productions to the markets of the world. He says :--

If it is to become a part of our settled policy that our commercial marine shall remain in this con-dition of inferiority upon the ocean, and this drain upon our wealth is to continue, we shall be left to dition of inferiority upon the ocean, and this drain upon our wealth is to continue, we shall be left to decide the future of our navy with reference only to the possibility of war with foreign Powers and to the means of our national defence by proper protection to our coasts and harbors. In this event our industrial interests must be left to suffer still further injury. Our iron, coal and timber will decrease in value. The enormous freights we now pay will continue to press upon the producers of our surplus exports. Our merchant vessels will in the end be entirely driven from the sea, and such unjust and ruinous limitation will then be put upon the enterprise of our people that their inventive genius will be restrained and their labors left without just roward. If all this is to be accomgenius will be restrained and their labors left without just roward. If all this is to be accomplished the policy which produces it must
be based upon the idea that the navy bears
no relation whatever to our commerce, and that the
latter can reach every part of the world and encounter
all the rivalries and vicissitudes of trade without any
protection from it. If, on the other hand, the government shall adopt such measures as shall put the
country in a position to reap the full benefits of its
commercial enterprise and secure the profits
of our own carrying trade, which properly
belongs to us, by means of such fostering care as the national government alone
has power to give, then our navy should
have such strength and character given to it that it
will be able to furnish protection to our commerce
whereacever it may be needed. Our present navy is
or can be made, without any other than the current
annual appropriations—according to the expenditures
of the last and the actionates for the according to severe to get

part to dur manner warm, our annity or meet and overcome the embarrassments of trade would have been proportionately increased. This sum, if saved and judiciously expended, would alone be sufficient to make our commercial marine equal to that of Great Britain and our navy superior to any in the world. THE NAVAL ACADEMY. With reference to the Naval Academy the Secretary

world.

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the department feels constrained to say that this will leave many of them without improvements consid-

ered absolutely necessary and greatly expose the public property to damage.

In regard to the Kithery Navy Yard the Secretary says that only the most argent work has been done, and much that could have been proitably done if the appropriation had been sufficient has been omitted. The whole amount expended during the year under this branch of the service was \$54,630 83. While this yard is in good condition, and is one of the best in the country on account of its admirable location and the skill of its mechanics, yet there are several frame buildings in a dispidated condition and subject to be destroyed by fire, for which more substantial ones should be substituted. Besides this a flow of water has been secured, which, with proper appliances, may be conducted throughout the yard, so that any fire that might occur could be readily extinguished. But these improvements cannot be made without increased appropriations.

tinguished. But these improvements cannot be made without increased appropriations.

The Charlestown (Mass.) yard is in admirable condition, and the management of those having it in charge is satisfactory. It has every facility for the construction and repair of vessels, and its ropewalk is believed to be unsurpassed in the world. The total expanditure amounted to \$50,927 17.

At the New London yard the sum expended has been small in consequence of the limited improvements heretofore made, and amounts only to \$6,935 02, which has been used for materials, repairs of officers' quartors and labor. This yard has been left in an unfinished condition, never having been fitted up for the construction or repair of vessels or for any branch of manufactures necessary to the mayal service. Whether this shall or shall not be done in the future depends upon the direction of Congress.

done in the future depends upon the direction of Congress.

The BROOKLYN TARD.

This yard has been kept in its present good condition by the utmost care in management, the conomical improvement of street roads and wharves, and by the necessary repairs of buildings. The work, like that at Charlestown, has been of a general and miscellaneous character, suitable to the condition of the year is \$119,501.90. In order, however, to make such other improvements at this yard as are demanded by its position on the harbor of New York, much of the work new in progress will have to be continued.

At the League Island yard yery important and material work has been done, and but for a recent freshet its general condition would have been greatly improved. The work has necessarily been of a varied character, as the yard has never yet been put in as complete a state of repair as some of those that have been longer established. The total expenditure was \$219,445.76. The condition of this yard should command the serious attention of Congress. Its position in relation to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania, and its extensive, deep water front on the Delaware River, combine to render it second to no yard in the country. If left in its present unfinished condition the property already accumulated there will rapidly deteriorate in value, and the advantages contemplated by its location will be in danger of uttimate loss.

At the Washington City yard the repairs have not

will rapidly deteriorate in value, and the advantages contemplated by its location will be in danger of ultimate loss.

At the Washington City yard the repairs have not been as extensive as were required, but have been of a valuable character, confined to buildings, streets, shiphouse and wharves. The sum of \$74,529 20 has been expended and all economically applied, under the most careful and circumsport management.

At the Gosport or Norfolk yard the amount expended has been small compared with its value and importance, being only \$76,678 01. A much larger sum could have been advantageously used in consequence of the absolute necessity for timber sheds. Without these the large amount of timber collected there is exposed to the weather and is rapidly decaying. The annual loss by this means is almost enough to crect sufficient sheds, but the department is unable to do this without more liberal appropriations, Such appropriations would undoubtedly be good economy.

At the Pensacola yard the amount expended during the year for an iron floating dock, authorized by Congress, was \$461,788, which has been paid out of the specific appropriation for that purpose. This dock has been built at Chester, Pa., and is now ready to be transported to the yard. Inasmuch, however, as there would be great danger of loss, owing to its great bulk and peculiar structure, if the attempt to transport were made without extreme caution, both as regards weather and fitness of means for the purpose, it has been dayed, but will be done at as early a period as possible. When it reaches there it will be a very necessary and important improvement in the condition of this yard, as it will furnish the means of docking ships serving in the Gulf of Mexico. It will be the only

these were concerned the work has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and the yard is in as good condition as could be expected under existing circumstances. This being the only yard upon the Pacific coast the necessity for putting it in the best possible condition for the construction and repair of ships is considered importative. It must always be the point to which all our vessels in the Pacific and the Chinose seas will be carried for repairs, and these cannot be satisfactorily made unless the yard is put in condition and kept so.

THE TORPEDO.

THE TORPEDO.

The Secretary says the torpedo has become absolutely essential to the effectiveness to any modern system of naval warfare, and that this terrible instrument has been carried to such perfection that a small shell filled with a few handfuls of composition will utterly destroy the largest ship in the world. The torpedo can be as easily exploded below the water as upon its surface by either concussion or electricity, and by whichsoever of these modes it may be done it is probably as effective for the defence of harbors and ships as it ever will be. The Ordnance Surcau has availed itself of every means at its command to facilitate the necessary experiments and inventions, and these, made at comparatively small cost, have already been so perfected as to promise increased improvement in the future. Captain Ericsson has constructed a partially submerged and armored vessel intended for greater speed than any iron-clad and capable of projecting a submarine shell with great velocity and accuracy to a distance of 300 or 400 yards, which is probably as far as any offensive torpedo is likely to be effective at sea. Some preliminary trials have been

submarine shell with great velocity and accuracy to a distance of 300 or 400 yards, which is probably as far as any offensive torpedo is likely to be effective at sea. Some preliminary trials have been made by the inventor, and a board has been ordered by the department, at his request, for an official test when it is ready for trial. The same torpedo can be effectively employed from any vessel fitted with a tube above or below the water and the machinery for ejecting the torpedo.

RDUCATION OF BOYS.

The Secretary says that too much importance cannot be attached to the system of educating boys for the purpose of manning ships of war with trained seamen. It is a permanent force available for any class or kind of ships; but in order to perfect and place the system on a permanent boxis it will require the enactment of a law authorizing the enlistment of 750 boys annually, at an expense not exceeding \$90,000 per annum, for the purpose of manning the American navy with an intelligent, thoroughly trained and educated class of American seamen, who will feel all the obligations and responsibilities of citianship. It matters not where these boys are born, their training under the national flag will instil into their minds the duty of its protection against all possible foces.

THE MARINE COURS.

Inasmuch as the appropriations asked for the Marine corps are small compared to the services rendered, the department hopes that the corps will be liberally dealt with by Compress. The number of men is now so limited that it is exceedingly difficult to supply ships at sea yards and stations with the necessary number of men, and unless the department has power to do this the public service must suffer.

The report shows there were on the navy pension rolls June 30, 1878, invalids 1,781, and navy widows and others 1,705, and the amount paid \$602,709 91. By comparing this statement with that of the last fiscal year it is seen that the numer of pensioners has decreased \$304,979 64. The Secretary, for reasons stated, recomma

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 28, 1878. The Tallapoosa has arrived at the Navy Yard, with engines and machinery for the Laucaster.

OUR FLAG AGAIN INSULTED.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A CHILIAN CRUISED-A QUESTION OF DISPUTED TERRI-

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 24, 1978. Great excitement has been created by the seizure, by the Chilian corvette Magallanes, of the American bark Devonshire, Captain Saco, while loading guano at the Island of Monte Leone, with a license from Argentine government. The island lies six miles south of the river Santa Cruz, in the south part of Patagonia, in the disputed territory. The Devonshire had a license to load 500 tons, issued to August M. Ventury, of Buenos Ayres. She had on board 750 tons of guano when the Chilian corvette Magalianes came in, Cetober 11. The corvette, finding the captain and loaders ashore, waited a day for their return, but, as they did not put in an appearance, then took the back in tow and carried her to Punta Arenas, in the Straits. The charterers, on receiving intelligence, October 18, telegraphed to General Osborne, at Rosa rio, and to the Minister in Chili, protesting against the seizure. The Argentine government has also telegraphed to the Chilian government.

PATAGONIAN GOVERNOR. By decree Colonel Alvaro de Barroz has been appointed Governor of Patagonia, and it is said the two iron-chids Plats and Andes are to convey him to his

STRIKE OF STONECUTTERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28, 1878. Sixty stonecutters, employed on Section Three of the Lachine Canal, struck for higher wages.

TRANSPORTING INDIAN SUPPLIES. VAILURE OF AN EXPERIMENT OF THE DEPART-

MENT-INDIAN POMIES AND INDIAN DRIVERS A FAILURE-TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT RED CLOUD-A CHANCE FOR THE CONTRACTORS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 28, 1878. There is trouble ahead with the Red Cloud Indians An army officer reports 1,000,000 pounds of supplie at the old agency buildings on the Missouri. must be transported back into the country a distance of 200 miles to Red Cloud's present location.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

The transportation train, numbering 100 wagons has started out with 100,000 pounds. There are 10 Indian drivers, with their squaws, who accompany them as cooks. It will take at least one month to them as cooks. It will take at least one month to make the round trip. The Indians and ponies will subsist out of the 1,000 pounds loaded on each wagon. A hundred miles of the country travelled over has been burned clean by prairie fires and cannot furnish any forage. The ponies are described by the officers as "jack rabbits" not strong enough to haul the hat off a man's head. With bad winter weather and the usual amount of snow, ranging from one to ten feet in depth, these ponies must slick and the supplies en route be abandoned. Under the most favorable circumstances the Indians, with their transportation facilities, will occupy ten months to get their winter supplies through. Their annuity goods, including the winter clothing, are still upon the river. There are 0,000 people dependant upon these supplies. My informant says it is a question whether the driver and his companion can haul sufficient to supply themselves and ponies on a round trip. If, meanwhile, contractors are called in the cost of transportation will be more than the supplies are worth. The Indian driver gets \$30 per month, and if that is deducted from the appropriation for his supplies, as the Commissioner says it will be, the Indians will be dissatisfied. Some Indian transportation wagons on the trail to Spotted Tail have already been abandoned. Bids have been asked for transportation of 500,000 pounds from Yancton to Spotted Tail, 200 miles over the roughest kind of a road. The contract will be let to-merrow. The connadrum is, Why is all this transportation left till winter and the Dakota contractors? General Hammond, the Indian inspector, is now at Pine Ridge, Red Cloud's camp; investigating the conduct of the agent, Dr. Irwin, who did so much to move the Indians away from the river.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A YOUNG WHITE LADY ASSAULTED AND WOUNDED BY A DESPERATE NEGRO-LYNCHERS ON HIS TRACK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1878.

On the evening of November 21 an assault was made upon Miss Martha Johnson, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Boonhill township, Johnston county, by a negro. The assault was most brutal. The negro went to the house about four o'clock in the afternoon, when no one was there but Miss Johnson, and, after first asking for a drink of water, made improper advances to the young lady, who became very indignant. The villain then seized the lone girl and attempted to force her. Her resistance was deand attempted to force her. Her resistance was de-termined. The negro drew a knife and threatened to murder her unless she would submit. He cut her twice about the shoulders with the knife, and then attempted to stab her in the breast, which she prevented by seizing the knife, by which her right hand was severely wounded. During the scuffic the cries of the young lady were heard by one of the neighbors, and when he came to her assistance the negro had almost stuceeded in overpowering Miss Johnson. On the arrival of the neighbor the negro feel. TRACKING AND ARRESTING THE CRIMINAL.

field.

TRACKING AND ARRESTING THE CRIMINAL.

News of the affair soon spread and a vigilance committee was organized to search for the criminal. Several negroes were arrested by the committee and carried before the lady, but none were identified. The vigilance committee openly asserted their intention of lynching the negro whenever the right one should be caught. Yesterday a large, very black negro, named Crumel Atkinson, was arrested in Oberlin, a negro settlement near this city, on suspicion. He was taken to Johnston county and identified by Mirs Johnson as her assailant. He had a preliminary hearing before the police magistrate and was sent on to juli to await the action of the Grand Jury. Great excitement prevailed, and the officer had to summon a posse to his assistance to prevent the lynching of Atkinson, who is now in juli at Smithfield, the county seat, and a strong guard has been placed there for the protection of the prisoner. Mirs Johnson is a white lady, very beautiful, aged nincteen. Her family is highly respectable. She lived near Princeton, on the North Carolina Railroad.

Atkinson is known as a brutal and desperate character of his strong of the lady of lynchors may

TAZEWELL'S DISGRACE

THE MUTILATORS AND MURDERERS OF JACK-SON PROTECTED BY LOCAL OFFICERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1878.

The concealment of the Rogers-Caywood party omewhere in Claiborne county is now concede that they are seeking to either compromise or pur-chase immunity by bribing the Kentucky authorities doing this. The law-abiding citizens are shocked at the want of enterprise exhibited by Kentucky au-fellow named John Redden. The latter did the want of enterprise exhibited by Kentucky aufor a nominal consideration. I do not youch for this, but the fact of no effort being made to arrest them gives plausibility to the allegation. Determined detectives could easily secure them, and the failure of the \$2.000 reward to stimulate them to it gives color to the report that the murderers have outbid the reward. This crime of torture and murder seems to have no parallel even among the fiendish atrocities of Indians, and the continued presence of the perpetrators within half a day's ride of the scene of their cruelty and shame is one of the crowning disgraces of the period. The sheriff of the county, instead of seeking their arrest, took them to his residence to board, and rode about the county in company with them for their protection. Attempts have been made to circulate the belief that the party took the train at Lenoir and Concord stations, west of Knoxyille, on the night of the \$th. They are, however, secreted in the hills of Clairborne, and if the Kentuckians can be buildozed or bought up, or witnesses suborned, they will again stalk forth in the county. Rogers is one of Chamellor Smith's pets, and Caywood is another party official. It is hoped Circuit Judge Rose will remove him.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY FIRE.

LIST OF THE INSURANCES-ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28,

The insurance on the tobacco factory of William Cameron & Brother, destroyed last night by fire, was distributed among the following named companies in the sums respectively stated:-Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond, \$3,050; Petersburg Savings
Company, \$3,090; Georgia Home, \$4,038; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Pennsyivania, of
Philadelphia, \$5,000; Connecticut Hartford, \$8,500;
Queen, \$12,563; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Phenix, of New York, \$5,238;
North British and Mercantile, London and
Edinburgh, \$10,250; Williamsburg City, New
York, \$7,697; Atlantic, New York, \$4,000; Manhattan, New York, \$4,000; Faneuli Hall, Boston,
\$12,250; Westchester, \$4,033; Granite, London, Liverpool'and Globe, reinsurance, \$10,700; Merchants and
Mechanics' Company, Richmond, Va., \$2,631; Portsmouth Insurance Gotopany, \$2,631; Imperial Northern Insurance Company, London, \$5,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire remains a mystery. The
flames were first discovered in the drying room, over
the engine room. The fire is believed to have been
wholly accidental. It is stated that the loss will
amount to \$50,000 more than the insurance covers.

The Cameron factory was once before burned, when
occupied as a North Carolina hospital by the Confedcrates in 1892. A negro named Morgan was hanged
for setting it on fire.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN. and Marine, Richmond, \$3,050; Petersburg Savings

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.

A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED TO-DAY OVER THE CONTESTED DISTRICTS - NOTICES OF PROTESTS. [BY TEL GRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1878.

The State Beard of Canvassers, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Speretary of State and two State Senators met here to-day to canvass the Congressional returns and issue certificates. O'Hara, congressional returns and issue certificates. O'Hara, republican, from the Second district, will contest the right of Kitchen, democrat, and Yeattes, democrat, will contest Martin's right from the First district, All parties were represented by able counsel. It being Thanksgiving Day, however, the Board adjourned till to-morrow, when a lively time is expected.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

.FITTHEURG, Pa., Nov. 28, 1878. A boiler explosion occurred near Dunbar, Pa., this afternoon, by which Richard Evans, Daniel Gar-Vayon mortally, and ten others seriously injured. Most of these men were on the roof of the boiler house streeting a new stack when the explosion oc-narred. rison and J. J. Miller were instantly killed: Joseph

MURPHY'S TEMPERANCE WORK.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-A FREE LUNCH PROVIDED FOR THE REFORMER'S IN-SOLVENT CONSTITUENCY.

The aunouncement that a free feed would be fur-

nished to wheever wanted one at the Murphy course of temperance exercises had the effect of filling the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, early resterday forenoon, with a singularly mixed congregation. Many of those present had evidently come from their roosts in a hurey and omitted making anything like a toilet. Their faces were alien to some and water, and their clothes appeared to have been pitched on with a havfork, and in the absence of outtons were held together with pins. Some who sat in the front seats seemed to have been spending a convivial time over night and were easily moved to merriment. They looked upon Mr. Murphy as a first class comedian and laughed heartily every time he spoke and smiled. Others were without any visible trace of linen about their persons, and were hag-gard and weary, with bloodshot eyes, to which sleep had been for some time a stranger. A majority looked as if a free lunch would agree with them to nicety, and the sooner it was ready the more welcome church and in the galleries, and several respectable apostles of the temperance cause were on the plat-

church and in the galleries, and several respectable apostles of the temperance cause were on the platform. Judge Griffith, a police magistrate of Troy, made an address on the evil fruits of intemperance, relating the story of a man in Troy, who had reached the very lowest depths in the career of the drunkard, but who was rescued by Mr. Murphy when on a visit there at one time, and now was a fourishing and respected citizen, with a credit account at the bank. After some singing and playing by the Wilson duet and the choir a little girl came forward with an envelope for Mr. Murphy, on opening which he announced that it was a contribution of \$1\$ to provide a free lunch for the poor men in attendance. Dollar bills, after this, were handed in by a score of people for the same object, and the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Keller, pledged himself to be good for 150 lunch tickets. Vigorous and suggestive applause followed the pastor's hospitable proclamation.

"Now," said Mr. Murphy, "all you who desire a meal hold up your hands," and up went the digits of almost everybody in front of him, which created much amusement, especially as the speaker looked for a moment bewildered, as if he feared there was not enough shot in the locker to go round. Thereupon an enthusiastic lady in the andience announced herself good for fifty lunches more, and it was then clear that no one would be left unprovided for. The lunch tickets were for a meal each at certain restaurants on the Bowery. Two gentlemen were appointed to distribute them at the entrance as those who wanted them passed out into the street. The best part of the congregation turned eagerly toward the door and an eager but good natured crush followed. Those who got their tickets hastened away at the double quick, and the restaurants in the neighborhood were soon full of customers. A hunard or so remained in the church and the meeting was kept going.

Speaking to the Hirallo reporter, Mr. Murphy said that about five thousand people had already signed the pledge.

"Did the

"A week from next Monday. After that I shall take a rost."

"Do you expect all your converts to temperance will keep their pledges?"

"Not all. When some men suddenly give up drink and have no means of substituting stimulating food and no friends to encourage them they get weak and disheartened and are easily tempted to renew their acquaintance with rum. It is a pity these men who spend millions on churches, libraries, tombstones and the like don't appropriate a little charity to saving the human lives that are every day going down to the pit of hell for want of sympathy and exertion on the part of their feilow men; but I suppose Burns line will always tell the fact that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

ino will always tell the fact that 'man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.'"

At the evening session the church was as full of people as it could conveniently hold, a large proportion being women. Judge Griffith, who spoke in the foreneon, made a more stirring and extended address, which, at its conclusion, was long and loudly applicated. He related what a hard case he was when addicted to drink, the misory he endured and the great contrasting happiness that total abstinence brought to him. He dwelt especially upon the importance, even from a material point of view, of having a character for sobriety.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Murphy announced a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute for Sunday evening, and then introduced a gentleman, named Mr. Edward Foote, of Springfield, Mass., who related how, for twenty-three years, he had never spent a sober Thanksgiving till this one, and how he was indebted for his rescue to Brother Murphy, of whom he spoke with great enthusiasm. Soveral other speakers followed, and at the close a large number of men and some women went forward and signed the pledge.

STABBED ON THE BATTERY.

FIGHT WITH A TARGET COMPANY-AN INNOCENT LAD DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

While a target company, composed of Washington Market boys and their friends, was marching along Battery place on its way to the Staten Island ferry John Kenny, a lad of seventeen, residing in Wash ington street, who happened to be a spectator standing at the corner of Greenwich street, was, it i feared, fatally stabbed by a surly looking fellow named John Redden. The latter did not belong to the target company, but though unacquainted with the shootists insisted upon following them. He had been repeatedly told to "clear out of the ranks," until finally, when reaching the Battery, he was put out. While standing near one of the trees, still making remarks quite uncomplimentary to the target company members, some of the latter threatened to punish him for his uncalled for interference. He did not mind their threats, and threatened to stab any one that dared to assault him. A metic here followed, when, unfortunately, in the pushing and jostling, young Kenny, who happened to be quite near, was thrown against Reddon. The latter made good his threat and plunged a large size pocket knife into Kenny's abdomen. The poor lad tell bleeding fearfully, with the knife still imbedded in his body, and was at once taken to Dr. Shine, a resident of State, street, where his wound was drossed and his relatives were at once sent for. The father, who is quite a respectable citizen, residing in Washington street, was not slow in coming to the place, where he found his only son still bleeding, and nad him, after some delay, removed to his home.

Officer Scanlon, on duty in that vicinity, after having cared for the wounded, at once jumped on the Staten Island ferrybout, where Redden hast taken refuge, and arrested him. He took his prisoner at once to the bedished of Kenny, who at once identified him as the fellow who had stabbed him. In fact, later in the day Redden admitted that he had committed the deed, saying, "I stabbed him," and became quite anxious about the condition of his antagonist. He claims, however, that he acted in self-defence, as he says "a whole gang" was after him. He also denies that he took the knife out with the intention of stabbing any once, but says that when he was driven out of the ranks and took up his position near the Battery tree he began to ent a piece of wood, and happpened to have the knife in

A REAL TRAGEDY.

Daniel Brasel, a newsboy, fourteen years of age, llying at No. 35 Oak street, was accidentally shot by a companion on Wednesday night near the Roosevelt street ferry house. It appears that his companion carried a revolver and would often act portions of the play of "Buffalo Bill" and other pieces of that kind, and would sometimes bring the revolver into play in his personations. Brasel had just sold his last paper and was counting over his money when his companion, seeing him, put on a fiendish look, pulled out and ceeked the revolver and stalked up to him saying, "Your money or your life." Thinking that the weapon was not loaded he pulled the trigger. A report was heard and Brasel rell. The ball enterest the left side and struck the collar bone, breaking it. As soon as his companion saw what he had done he became frightened and begged Brasel not to have him arrested, as he did not mean to shoot him. The case was reported at the Fourth precinct and Captaun Petty caused a search to be made for the young tragedian, but he has not been caught as yet. Brasel's father would not allow his son to be taken to the hospital, but had two surgeons attending him at home. An attempt was made to extract the ball but without avait. Brasel's recovery is doubtful. of "Buffalo Bill" and other pieces of that kind, and

SELLING BOGUS TICKETS. Among the loudest who cried "Tickets for sale" at

the Cathedrai fair last evening was John Toomey, who said he resided at No. 32 East Broadway. Numbers of people were ready to buy their tickets from him, but afterward thought it advisable to purchase their tiekets at the office inside the chancel. But toward seven o'clock the office in the Cathedrel was crowded and Toomey eagerly solicited people visiting the fair to buy his tickets. He sold two and was in the act of selling more when William Kocaine, of No. 36 East Fourtecath street, stepped up to him and asked him where he got the textets which he was selling. He replied that he bought them as he bought other tickets which he was accustomed to sell. Kochne showed him that the tickets which he had were counterfeits. The pasteboard was heavier than the regular tickets, and the printing on them was less deep. Toomey was handed over to Officer Cummings, of the Nineteenth precinet station house, where he was locked up. Tickets and checks for Nibio's Garden and the French ball, as well as about thirty Fair tickets, were found upon him. It is suggested by the authorities at the fair that visitors should buy their tickets at the office an the Cathedral. him, but afterward thought it advisable to purchas

THE TERRIBLE AFGHAN.

Sir George Campbell's Views on Beaconsfield's War Policy.

VICTORY WORSE THAN DEFEAT.

Danger to England From the Jingo Madness.

While the gray mists of dawn still hung over the bay and the city yesterday morning a tall figure in plaid ulster and a tourist's cap made its way on board the White Star steamer Republic, at pier No. 52 North River. A HERALD reporter recognized in the stranger Sir George Campbell, member of Parliament for Kir caldy and ex-Governor General of Bengal, whose speeches on Indian matters have excited such wide attention. Early as was the hour all was bustle on board the vessel, for she was to sail at eight o'clock sharp, and the decks were thronged with passengers and leave-taking friends. The reporter made hi known to Sir George, and, withdrawing to a some what quiet corner, held a brief conversation with hint concerning the Afghan difficulty in which Grea Britain is at present involved.

"I still adhere," said Sir George, "to the opinions I have expressed in the House of Commons and every-where else throughout this whole discussion. I am not a military man-though I have seen a good deal of the present sort of thing—and I don't profess to judge from a military point of view whether it is right or not right to advance the frontier; but from a political and financial standpoint I entertain very strong opinions. Supposing it to be grante that from a purely military point of view it might be right to advance the frontier, supposing Afghanistan to be a country in which the people at all resemble those of India or of the portion of the Himalayas which at all resembles India.

A NATION OF SOLDIERS.

"You have in Afghanistan a very mountainous country, which, as the late Dost Moham used to say, produces only two things-stones and men; and the difficulty is not so much the military question as the dilemma in which we shall be put when we should have gained the country, if we do gain it. It is a case in which victory will be very perflous, and, indeed, worse than defeat, because the country can yield us nothing. Every Afghan is born to fight from his youth upward, and you must keep a soldier to look after each conquered subject, while the country will yield no revenue to pay for them. The policy which is now being pursued is absolutely identical with that which was followed just forty years ago; but then we had a Russo-phobian panic on account of the Rus officer to Afghan, and we fancied that the then ruler, Dost Mohamed, father of the present man, was unfriendly, and, while we did not wish to take possession of the country, we sought to set up a friendly, in-stead of an unfriendly ruler. We found then friendly ruler, a refugee in our territory, and with little difficulty we set him up, but having set him up

little difficulty we set him up, but having set him up we found that our difficulties were only just begun, for the Afghans, who never before united on any mortal thing whatever, became at once united to resist the man who was supported by foreign power.

TOO HOT TO BE HELD.

"After two or three years we found the country fas too hot for us, and after a series of disasters with which the world is familiar we were only too glad to get out of it. We are now repeating exactly the part we played on that occasion. The history of the present year might be told in the same words in which the opening of the former campaign is described. Supposing we shall have an equal military success, which may or may not be, we should in any case find it ruinous to the business of India, because since the mutiny we have not been the great military Power that Lord Besconsfield and the Jingo party seem to suppose. On the contrary, since we have discovered that we cannot trust the native troops we have been obliged, for both financial and political reasons, to reduce our army to a point which is very little more than sufficient to hold the country. We

serves, and if we had we have no money to pay for them."

"Are these views held by any considerable portion of the British people?" asked the reporter.

"I believe," replied Sir George, "that with, perhaps, the exception of Lord Beaconsfield, these views were held throughout by Her Majesty's government. They certainly were the views of the representative of the Indian department in the House of Commona and they have been supported always by me in up holding these views."

"What do you think of the policy of Lord Lytton?"

"It seems to me that the end of the question has been forced by His Lordship, who has put himself at the head of the extreme Jingo party, with or without the commission of Lord Lytton has always been exceedingly anxions to do what he has done now; but he was heretofore restrained and forbidden by the home government, and Lytton has always been exceedingly anxious to do what he has done now; but he was heretofore restrained and forbidden by the home government, and things were quiet until the Russians threw a fly in the shape of the re-cent mission to Cabul, which Lord Lytton greedily swallowed, that being just the opportunity he wanted to give him a protext for indulging in his aggressive policy. He made that the ground for sending a mission to Cabul, and sending that mission he employed every device not to make it acceptable to the Ameer, but to make it disagreeable to their in the highest degree. He put at the head of the commission a soldier of very high rank, well known as laving done more than any other man in the way of fighting Afghan tribes, and sent with him a very large military escort, making a great show and parade and altogether giving to the mission not a peaceful character, but of the precise character which the Ameer most approbended—namenty, the character of a mission to dominate over him and to reduce him to the position of one of the protected prime of India. That mission was sent on the reaponsibility of Lord Lytton, not on that of Her Majesty's government, as appears in Lord Campbell's despatch. Having sent a mission, which was legal and properly constituted, and having it rejected and repulsed, Lord Lytton at last had a field for carrying out his own Russian policy, and, as I said, he has forced the hand of the government and got us into this war.

As had as rinker Bosnas.

"Is the Ameer as formidable an enemy as has been generally reported here, Sir George?"

"Yes: Lord Grey was perfectly right in saying that Afghanistan was equal to three Besnias, without a Christian population to assist us."

"His subjects are said to be good and obstinate fighters." Is that true?"

"The Afghans are not so much accustomed to European warrare and not so united as the Turks, although they are quite as good soldiers. It is possible that we may asave a rapid military success, but it is by no means certain. Should we be succ

were the principal impressions of this country he had obtained during his three months of unstentatious travel in it.

"Oh! could not undertake to give them out of hand," he answered, with a laugh. "it's a big, big country."

"Don't see any rocks ahead of us, do you?"

"No; I take a very hopeful view of the future of America. There are no really difficult social questions between the blacks and the white population. This particular question comes to mind first because I have spent most of my time in the South. Indeed, it was to see and study that section that I came over I have, however, been travelling a good deal in the North and West also. The blacks in the South case not do without the whites, and the whites in ture cannot dispense with the services of the blacks, at that the question will adjust itself."

"Will you write a book on your return to England?" asked the reporter, innocently.

Sir George looked a little surprised; then he similed picasantly as he said, "I won't say that I shall."

"You think you will, however?"

"Well, I usually make some use of my travels; I always take notes."

The warning screech of the steam whistie put as end to the conversation. A minute later the immense steamer was steaming slowly down the river.

NOTE FROM MR. DEVEREUX.

UTICA, Nov. 27, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

It was not my intention to say to your reporter, a s contained in your issue of the 27th inst., that "al but that "some of the Hudson River counties, excepting Orange, are bad;" but that "some of the Hudson River counties, excepting Orange county, are bad according to reports mour office." The above correction I consider important, and by publishing the same you will much oblige yours, &c., J. C. DEVEREUX, Commissioner Fifth Judicial District.